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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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Graphic Detailed Account of Lee's Surrender.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April. 14.

Your special correspondent sends the following account of the surrender of Lee's army, under date of

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 10.

History will close the remarkable campaign which has ended with the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as one of the most brilliant in the annals of modern warfare. In less than two weeks a formidable army, commanded by the ablest and bravest men of the South, has been beaten in a position fortified by months of labor; has been followed through a most difficult country, brought to bay and captured with comparatively insignificant loss to the attacking forces, by a series of manœuvers singularly bold in conception, and executed with that dash and precision which alone can seal with the stamp of success the most profound of military combinations. Owing to the rapidity of movements and the extent of ground traversed more than an imperfect sketch of the operations of the army since it left Petersburg, has been impossible. A mere outline is all that can be given. To give a full resume of the short campaign: The bisected rebel army fled up the banks of the Appomattox–Longstreet with portions, at least, of the corps of Anderson on the south bank; Lee with the remainder, keeping the north side. Sheridan all the while was pounding away at the tail of General Longstreet's flying column, followed by Grant's whole army, moving swiftly upon the Cox road upon Burksville. Lee hurriedly crossing the Appomattox, joined the other fragment of his force, and made a last effort to escape by striking across the angle formed by two railroads, whose junction would fall into our hands by reason of our moving on the shortest line, in the hope of reaching the road to Lynchburg, in the direction of Farmville, leaving our army in his rear and then striking southward to Danville. But the ubiquitous Sheridan was over in his path, harrassing and retarding his march, until our whole infantry force enveloped him, and capitulation was inevitable.

The closing scene in the history of the world-celebrated army of Northern Virginia, was an occasion of absorbing interests. At the close of the conference on the afternoon of the ninth with Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee mounted his horse and rode slowly back. Gen. Meade by a special arrangement, had suspended hostilities until 3. p. m. The Second and Sixth Corps were ready, prompt at the hour, to open upon the enemy's columns, but were notified that it would be dispensed with. They continued to move forward until nightfall, however, when the enemy was completely surrounded from flank and rear, and could not have broken faith, had he premeditated it.

The reason of the suspension of the attack was known at once by the troops, and shouts and cheers resounded along the entire line, and the regimental and headquarter bands made the spring air resonant with triumphal airs.

Early in the afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the second corps front, but upon inquiry it was ascertained to be a salute, this time not with shotted guns, in honor of success. The position at this time was as follows:—Sheridan, with the 5th and 24th corps lay directly in the enemy's front at Appomattox court House, and the 2d corps directly in his rear, being five or six miles apart by a bee line, but three or four times that distance by the course around our rear.

General Grant solicited and obtained permission to send his dispatches to corps commanders by the shortest line, passing through the rebel encampments. The day had been pleasant, but at nightfall a slow drizzly rain set in and the morning was damp and foggy. The parties empowered to carry out the terms of surrender had been appointed during the night.

At ten o'clock a. m., Generals Grant and Lee held a conference on the brow of the hill, a short distance north of the Court House. Gen. Grant and his staff had been waiting but a moment, when General Lee, accompanied by an orderly, cantered up and rode to the side of the Lieutenant General. General Grant's staff, Generals Ord, Griffin, Gibbon and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, were present, grouped in a semi-circle about the central figures. The country to the north was open and cultivated.

The Court House is situated on a ridge of small hills, running east and west, and Lee's army was on a parallel range, with a small ravine and stream between, nearly due north of our forces. At the head of his column were his trains and artillery, and his infantry and cavalry were in the rear, so that but a small portion of the rebel army could be seen from the Court House.

As General Lee galloped up, General Grant rode out two or three rods to meet him. Gen. Lee rode squarely up, and saluted military fashion and wheeled to the side of Grant. They conversed earnestly for nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the stipulations of the surrender had reported for duty. In the course of the discussion Gen. Lee expressed the opinion that if Gen. Grant had accepted his proposition for an interview in person several weeks since, peace would probably have resulted. The greater part of the conversation which passed between two of the greatest military men in the world upon this occasion, was of course private and unheard by any but the speakers, but we gathered enough to know that Lee gives up to the idea of Southern independence as hopeless, and considers that any further resistance on their part would be useless and wanton effusion of blood. The rebel officers in conversation almost unanimously expressed the opinion that Johnston will also surrender the forces under his command when he hears of Lee's surrender.

A little before eleven the interview closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the ravine and on into his camp, upon the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then rode toward the Court House, followed by his staff and a large concourse of General officers.

In a short time, the officers designated by Gen. Lee to carry the stipulations into effect arrived, accompanied by a large number of distinguished rebel officers. The verandah and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Federal and rebel officers in conversation. Every regular of a few years standing found old West Point acquaintances in the hostile ranks, and their greetings were both numerous and hearty. The most frequent question seemed to be with the officers in grey, "What is to be done with us?" They seemed to think that the President's proclamation shut them out from hopes of amnesty, and were pleased to hear the belief of our officers, that the offers of amnesty would be extended and made almost universal.

[We publish the following to give the friends of the members of Captain A. W. Decker's company an idea of who commands the brigade to which the boys belong. Gen. Albright's deeds of valor and patriotism have made him a capable and popular commander:]

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Albright.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

The many promotions lately made in the army have doubtless prevented your noticing at length that of Col. Albright of the 202d Regiment Pa. Vols. While many promotions have been made without any sufficient cause, few have been more deserved than this. General Albright is one of Pennsylvania's most loyal and patriotic sons. With him, country is all and no sacrifice too great. He is from Mauch Chunk, Pa.; a man of means; a leading lawyer in his section of Pennsylvania; largely engaged as a manufacturer, and President of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk. His money and influence have been liberally used for his country's cause. As a soldier, his career dates back to April, 1861. He came to the National Capital to see that the President was inaugurated, and became a member of the Clay Battalion. He was subsequently appointed Major of the 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Antietam his Colonel was killed and he was promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy. The January following he was made Colonel of his regiment, and soon after took command of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, and commanded that brigade during the Chancellorville campaign with distinguished ability and bravery. In the battle of Fredericksburg he lost nearly half of his command in killed and wounded.

In June, 1863, he took command of Camp Muhlenberg, Reading, Pa., and was appointed Colonel of the 34th Pennsylvania Militia, and sent to Philadelphia to preserve order there during the draft. He was stationed in the Nineteenth Ward, where the principal difficulty was apprehended, and through his prudence and firmness no trouble whatever occurred.

Soon afterwards the troubles in the coal regions arose among the miners and others, in opposition to the draft. Gen. Couch selected Col. Albright to assist in ferreting out the ringleaders; and through his services the unconstitutional organizations existing there were broken up, many of the guilty tried, and now expiate the punishment due their crimes at Fort Mifflin. In August last he organized the 202d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was assigned to duty under Gen. Couch at Chambersburg, Pa. The General, knowing his man, sent him to Columbia county Pa., to again break up a nest of Northern conspirators. He succeeded in exposing the secrets of the Knights of the Golden Circle and frustrating their diabolical designs.

In autumn he was sent up the Manassas Gap Railroad, where he operated against Mosby; and after that road was abandoned he was stationed at Fairfax Station; Va., at which place he has been during the winter, building stockade forts and guarding the railroad against guerillas.

General Albright was an early pioneer to Kansas. He went with Governor Reeder in 1854, and participated in the early struggles of that territory to become a State. General Albright is a young man, yet of large experience, great energy of purpose, heightened and moral in character—in short a fighting, praying patriot. In the hands of such men the country is safe. F. A.

Philadelphia, April 25th, 1865.

What Shall Be Done With the Leaders of the Rebellion.

When a man embarks on the stormy sea of rebellion or revolution, he takes his life in his hand. At the outset he counts the cost. If he succeeds he is a hero, the leader and ruler of a new State. "Let us hang together," said one of our fathers of the Revolution. "Yes," replied another, "or we shall hang separate." That is the fate of those who disturb existing government. In all ages and climes it is an understood, self-evident fact that an attempt to overturn the existing government, is the highest crime that man can commit, and is therefore to be punished by the highest penalty known to its laws.

It is no justification of rebellion that a man or body of men suppose they have a right to set up a new government, and cast off their allegiance to the one in existence. Their *supposing* themselves to be right does not make them right. "Order is heaven's first law." Any government is better than no government. Rebellion and revolution are to be justified only under circumstances so well defined, that the great law of love comes in to sanction the terrible evils of war by the compensating good that is to follow. And even then the failure of the rebellion exposes the participant to the well-defined penalties of the greatest of all social crimes. It was in view of these possible and fearful results, that we addressed ourselves so early as in the autumn of 1860 to the work of setting before the country the imminent danger of resisting the constituted authorities of the Union. At that time we had access to the minds of many leading men, in Church and State, in those parts of the country where resistance was feared. We foresaw what has since been the historical experience of our people. We raised a voice of warning, alas! a voice in vain. In the *New York Observer* of Nov. 15, 1860, that being the first paper issued after we announced the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, we said editorially:

"The election having been conducted in harmony with the constitution and laws of the country, the result is to be accepted as the voice of the country, and every man who expects to be considered a patriotic citizen of the United States, and not a rebel against the government of his own choice, will calmly acquiesce."

In the same paper we said editorially;

"Mind governors now, and men who talk treason are in great danger of tempting others and being tempted to act treason, and so to incur the penalty due to traitors."

No sooner did the paper containing those words reach the South, than leading men united in ordering us to send no more to their address, as they would not allow in their houses a newspaper that taught such sentiments to the people. The first man from whom this order came to us was afterwards a general in the rebel army, and was killed on the battle-field at Fredericksburg. The postmaster at Selma, Alabama, refused to deliver the *New York Observer* to its subscribers, because it taught the duty of obedience to the government, and the sin of rebellion. We were obliged to obtain an order from the Postmaster General to perform his duty. And Selma has just been destroyed in consequence of its rebellion.

We go back to these first principles and first acts in the bloody drama now closing, to bring distinctly into view the fact that from the outset the consequences were fully understood by all parties. It has been our purpose, in each successive issue of our paper for the last four years, to teach the duty of the Government to preserve itself, and the duty of the insurgent people to submit to that government. And now that the ability of the Government to maintain its life and power, and to crush rebellion under its heel, has been fully demonstrated, the question comes upon us, with intense solemnity, *What shall be done with the men who plunged the country into this awful war?* By the laws of God and the laws of man, they may be justly put to death. Believing as we do in the duty of civil government to inflict capital punishment for capital crimes, we hold that the leaders of this rebellion deserve to be executed.

If considerations of public policy justify the communication of the death-penalty into one less bloody, but not less demonstrative of the sense of abhorrence in which the civilization and christianity of the age hold the sin of rebellion, we would still have such punishment meted out to the leaders, as will forever mark, by a grand historical precedent and protest, the determination of this country to be always one; and never to give place for an instant, to the idea of secession or separation. Such a protest would be the execution of the leaders, if they fall into the hands of justice.

But if they escape justice, what then? Will you send a pardon to Davis and Stephens, and Floyd, and Thompson, and their associates, and tell them to come back to Congress and the Cabinet and renew their treason, while they enjoy the protection of the Government they seek to overthrow? No, a thousand times No. We would by a public decree, an act of Congress, if necessary, but by a solemn sentence of proscription, banishment, and expatriation, forever debar from the rights of citizenship and protection in the United States the men who have taught the people to sin!!! While the largest liberality ought to be extended to the masses of the people, an act of almost universal amnesty being proclaimed, in the spirit of the terms on which Gen. Grant received the surrender of Gen. Lee, we would make such a judicial and distinct declaration of the righteous abhorrence of the nation toward the crime itself, in the person of the men engaged, that future ages should know, when they read the history of these times, that rebellion against this free and popular government is an unpardonable sin.

In giving expression to this opinion, we design to indicate the sentiment of the men whom we meet, and whose views we are accustomed to find in harmony with our own. They desire the close of the war and the restoration of the Union to be signalized a solemn judicial condemnation of the wrong that has filled this land for four years with tears and blood, and the bitter fruits of which wrong we are to eat as long as we live. The judgment we would pronounce does not require that we should take Davis or his cabinet or his aids. Set upon them the mark which he bore who first lifted up his hand against his brother. Unto him God said "the voice of thy brother's blood crieth out unto thee from the ground." Unto them we say "The voice of half a million of your sons and brothers cries unto you from the ground; blood that you caused to flow; crime that man can never forgive or forget; go into some other land and there in solitude and exile seek from God that pardon which it is his prerogative to bestow. You can never share with us the seats of counsel, the high places of trust and responsibility you once filled. You have deceived us once, and we shall never be able to repose confidence in you again. You have renounced and defied the government, and we cannot share it with you any more."

Such a course would be a lasting demonstration of the power and resolution of the Government, and its effect would be felt to the end of time.—*New York Observer.*

☞ Never join with your friend when he abuses his horse or his wife, unless the one is about to be sold, and the other to be buried.

Our Policy Towards Traitors.

Speech by the President to a Delegation of Loyal Southerners.

The Spirit that will Animate our Treatment of the Rebels.

Mercy Without Justice a Crime.—Stern Justice to the Leaders in Treason—Amnesty, Clemency to the Masses, their Followers.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, a large delegation of loyal citizens of disloyal districts called upon the President. Judge Underwood, on behalf of the delegation, read the following address:

Mr. President: The gentlemen who come with me to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation are, for the most part, exiles from the South—exiles for their devotion to the Union and the Constitution in defiance of threats and persecution of the slave-holding aristocracy.

Your recent utterances have stirred our spirits like the sound of a trumpet, and encouraged the hope that we may ere long in safety visit our desolated farms and rebuild our homes in the sunny South. We have no feelings but those of kindness for the common people of our section, even for those who by physical or moral compulsion, or by gross deception, have been arrayed in arms against the Government. We would not say with Joshua of old, "every one who rebels shall be put to death," but woe to the wicked leaders, who, though baffled, are neither humbled nor subdued; whose arrogance and treason are as dangerous to us and to the country as ever. We thank you for declaring that these great criminals must be punished. The Great Author of Nature and Providence decrees that those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. We know that we cannot go home in safety while traitors whose hands are still dripping with the warm blood of our martyred brothers remain defiant and unpunished. It is folly to give sugar-plums to tigers and hyenas. It is more than folly to talk of clemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines; for clemency and mercy to them are cruelty and murder to the innocent and unborn. If General Jackson had punished the treason of Calhoun we would not have witnessed this rebellion. If the guilty leaders of this rebellion shall be properly punished, our children's children will not be compelled to look upon another like it for generations.

By the blood of our martyred President, by the agonies of our starved and mutilated prisoners, by the tens of thousands slain in battle, and the desolations of home and country and all the waste of life and treasure for the last four years, with no feeling of revenge, but in sincerest of sorrow, we pray that your Administration may be both a terror to evil-doers and a protection to all who pursue the paths of peace.

And while we mourn and lament our great and good murdered Chief—too kind and too indulgent, we fear, for these stormy times—we thank God for the belief that, knowing the character of the leaders of the rebellion as you do, you will so deal with them that our whole country shall be an asylum for the oppressed of every creed and every clime, the home of peace, freedom, industry, education, and religion; a light and an example to the nations of the whole earth, down a long, bright, and beneficent future.

President Johnson replied:

It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to say that my sympathies and impulses in connection with this nefarious rebellion beat in unison with yours. Those who have passed through this bitter ordeal, and who participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be pursued. [Applause.] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fullest extent, and in much better language than I can at the present moment summon to my aid.

The most that I can say is, that entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me, under circumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the position I now occupy unexpectedly, in consequence of the sad event—the heinous assassination which has taken place—in view of all that is before me, and the circumstances that surround me, I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course, you who are from the South deem it necessary for me to make any professions as to the future on this occasion, nor to express what my course will be upon questions that may arise. If my past life is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encouragement and sympathy, I really can only reiterate what I have said before, and in part what has just been read.

As far as clemency and mercy are concerned, and the proper exercise of the pardoning power, I think I understand the nature and character of the latter. In the exercise of clemency and mercy, the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. I do not give utterance to my opinion on this point in any spirit of revenge, or unkind feelings. Mercy and clemency have been pretty large ingredients in my compound. Having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which it was necessary to exercise clemency and mercy, I have been charged with going too far—being too lenient—and I have become satisfied that mercy without justice is a crime, and when mercy and clemency are exercised by the Executive it should always be done in view of justice, and in that manner alone is properly exercised that great prerogative.

The time has come, as you who have had to drink this bitter cup, are fully aware, when the American people should be made to understand the true nature of crime. Of crime generally, our people have a high understanding, as well as of the necessity of its punishment; but in the catalogue of crimes there is one, and that the highest known to the law and the Constitution—of which, since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, they have become oblivious—that is, *Treason.* Indeed, one who has become distinguished in treason and in this rebellion, said that "When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable," and to become a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country. God protect the people against such an aristocracy!

Yes, the time has come when the people should be taught to understand the length and breadth, the depth and height of treason. An individual occupying the highest position among us was lifted to that position by the free offering of the American people—the highest position on the habitable globe—this man we have seen, revered, and loved; one who, if he erred at all, erred ever on the side of clemency and mercy—that man we have seen treason strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a bright star falling from its sphere.

Now there is none but would say, if the question came up, what should be done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of a nation? He is but a man, one man after all; but if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty, the forfeit exacted, I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is that he should pay the forfeit with his life; and hence we see that there are times when mercy and clemency without justice becomes a crime. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we would say this when the case was the simple murder of one man by his fellow-man, what should we say when asked what shall be done with him or them who have raised impious hands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remember justice, in the language that has been uttered I say justice towards the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty, conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion.

And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference—not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other simply failed. They must know it is treason, for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from it—the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the Constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. With this definition, it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell us who have levied war against them, nor does it require any great strength of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States. And when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid. I know how to appreciate the condition of being driven from one's home. I can sympathize with him whose all has been taken from him; with him who has been denied the place that gave his children birth; but let us, withal, in the restoration of the Government, proceed temperately and dispassionately, and hope and pray that the time will come, as I believe, when we all can return and remain at our homes, and treason and traitors be driven from our land; when again law and order shall reign, and the banner of our country be unfurled over every inch of territory within the area of the United States.

In conclusion, let me thank you most profoundly for this encouragement and manifestation of your regard and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settlement of this question than that I intend to discharge my duty, and in that way which shall, in the earliest possible hour, bring back peace to our distracted country, and hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and firesides, and resume their various avocations.

A Poem Recited by Mr. Lincoln.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:—

I have been urged by several friends to send you the enclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's lips, and although it may not be new to all of your readers, the events of the last week give it now a peculiar interest.

The circumstances under which this copy was written are these:—I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House, last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers, and began to talk to me of Shakespeare. He sent little "Tad," his son, to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of the favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside and leaning back in his chair, said:—

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterwards saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would" he continued, "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes, he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me.

A few days afterwards he asked me to accompany him to the temporary studio of Mr. Swayne, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that *then* would be a good time to dictate to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

With great regard, very truly yours,
F. B. CARPENTER.

ON: WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of Rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and view the same sun—
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling:
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, ah! they died; we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a breath;
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 3, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Country Mourns its greatest Loss

The Patriot of the Nation is Dead

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Traitors Must be Punished.

The murder of our honored President has been partially avenged by the killing of the assassin Booth, and the arrest of some of his accomplices; but we cannot consider the deed as fully avenged until all connected with its scheming and perpetration shall have satisfied the demands of *justice*. The *instigators* of the atrocious plot and act should be ferreted out to the most extreme extent, so that the world may see that a crime of such gross magnitude can be dealt with effectually by our Government. The assassin Booth was the instrument to be used at the pleasure and command of other traitors, as vile in thought if not so bold in the perpetration of deeds of horror. While Booth has perished the death his crime did not merit—because instant shooting to death was too mild,—we have cause to think those who actuated him to the committal of the murder will feel the halter around their necks.

The traitors must and will be punished, and to permit the *least guilty one* of the participants in the assassination of President Lincoln to go unpunished will disfigure the virtue of self-government, give countenance and security to treason and error, and permit the deeds of murder to increase ten-fold in horror and destruction. Deal with the traitors summarily but justly, and we will thus have an effectual remedy for the evils of treason, and secure safety to our rulers and the government.

The atrocious deed of treason committed by Booth showed us to what extent the teachings of rebel sympathizers in the past four years has led its blind and infatuated listeners. Extending thus far, its enormity has awakened the masses of the people, and they now entertain the patriotic spirit which prompts and encourages the immediate punishment of the word or deed perpetrators of treason. Let this spirit be upheld and strengthened, and treason must go down.

The War Ended.

We have been hailed with more glorious news from our armies, and in the midst of our mourning we can give place to some rejoicing. Gen. Joseph Johnston, commander of the rebel forces in North Carolina, has surrendered the same to Genl. William Tecumseh Sherman through General Ulysses S. Grant. The terms of surrender are the same as those accepted by General Lee. Thus ends the rebellion. The two greatest armies mustered for its maintenance having been disarmed and disbanded, the traitor leaders have no other effectual support, and therefore must succumb. While the rebel Generals are *hors de combat*, the rebel rulers and governors are fleeing from their self-acknowledged capitals and territory, to seek refuge and secrecy in some foreign dominion. Davis and his Cabinet, it is said, are making rapid strides for Mexico; but to that country they have many miles to travel, and the probability is, the arch traitor Davis, like his bloody brother in crime and villainy, assassin Booth, will be placed in such a position ere reaching Mexico that he, with his colleagues, will be compelled to yield, alive or dead. The fact that Davis and his fellow-wretches *are* fleeing is very suggestive that they know their cause is lost, and that they are conscious of having done wrong, just as much as the assassin Booth, who immediately fled the vigilance of justice and the lawful claims of revenge. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," says Scripture, and the truthfulness of the proverb is made strikingly manifest in the case of Jeff and his followers.

A DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING.—It is befitting that after the passionate display of sorrow is over that there should be a day appointed upon which the people may unite in solemn services in the memory of their beloved President. Thursday, the 1st day of June, has been selected by President Johnson as the day for this purpose. We trust the 1st of June next will be observed in a manner that will indicate the solemnities as coming from the heart, and with such universality that the world will know how deeply our loss is felt.

The Poisoning of Andrew Johnson.

We find the following paragraph in Wilkes Spirit of the Times, and while considering the events of the past few weeks we are led to believe that the extraordinary conduct of Vice President Johnson on the 4th of March last can be attributed to other causes than liquor alone. Accumulating evidence being elicited from the investigation of the calamity that we now mourn may criminate parties that sought the destruction of Andrew Johnson by the poisonous bowl:

"There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, furtively insinuated in his drink with a view to take his life. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the potion he had taken. Probably this view of the matter has never struck the mind of Mr. Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempts at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind *the latter had once failed*," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the infernal draught, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction, that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman, is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.—The following orders have been promulgated from the War Department, in relation to reducing the expenses of the military establishment; and which look to the speedy termination of the war:

1st, To reduce the expenses of the respective bureaus of the department, in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and garrisons.

2d, To discharge all ocean transports not required, and to stop the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation.

3d, To stop the purchase of supplies, except what is needed for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

4th, To stop the purchase of arms, ammunition and ordnance.

5th, To stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion.

6th, To honorably discharge from service all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, with immediate payment. All prisoners of war, now on furlough or at parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous except those for the regular army, will also be honorably discharged.

☞ Some of the copper-bottomed "Democratic" papers are whining because certain of their intemperate partizans have been *maltreated for disloyalty*, and for expressing satisfaction at the assassination of the President. We deprecate mobs and mob law for any purpose,—but those who *incite to riot* by acts and expressions that outrage the sense of the communities in which they reside are justly chargeable with the consequences. No man who comports himself as a good citizen—who 'keeps the peace' so far as his own actions are concerned need fear molestation at the hands of the public. In every instance where the Cops. were interfered with they were themselves to blame.

☞ There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the city of Harrisburg on Thursday evening last, the 27th ult. The purpose was the reiteration of the determination of the people to stand by the Government and maintain it in the exercise of all its power, and to extend to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the assurance of a hearty and manly support while he is in the discharge of his Constitutional duties.

☞ President Lincoln's remains will reach Springfield, Illinois, to-day (Wednesday) and will lie in state in the Capitol there until to-morrow, Thursday (May 4), when the final obsequies will take place. A spot of ground in the central part of the city, containing six acres, has been purchased for the burial ground, and an immense monument is to be erected.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a proclamation postponing the day appointed for humiliation and mourning, to Thursday, the 1st of June. This change was made in consequence of the 25th of May falling on Ascension Day, an occasion specially observed by certain religious denominations.

☞ The rebel freebooters are hurrying south with their ill gotten spoil, with the hope of getting across the Mississippi river into Texas, where they will "divide out," and vamose for the other side of the Rio Grande.

☞ All implicated assassins in Canada are ordered to be surrendered to the United States authorities.

Latest News Items.

Sherman's army is on the road to Washington, overland.

50,000 rations of soft bread are now issued daily to troops at Washington.

Gold fell to 141 in New York and closed at 142 yesterday.

Jeff Davis is reported to be escaping down the Mississippi in the rebel ram Webb. At the last accounts this vessel was blown up below New Orleans, her condenser getting out of order.—Jeff was not heard from.

Surgeon General Barnes reports the two Sewards as doing well.

The assassin Booth's body, it is rumored, has been deposited in the waters of the Potomac; but everything in connection with the burial is mysterious and unknown.

Hon. Wm. H. Kemble has taken the position of Hon. Henry D. Moore, as State Treasurer; the latter has served three terms.

The rebel General Johnston surrendered 27,400 men.

THE PAROLED REBELS.—Some important questions which affect the *status* of the thousands of paroled rebels who once formed Gen. Lee's army, have just been the subject of an opinion from Attorney General Speed. The opinion was given at the instance of Secretary Stanton. The Attorney General decides:

1. That Northern men in the rebel army must remain South, and cannot go back to the northern homes which they deserted to engage in the rebellion.

2. That the same holds true of all who went from Maryland or the District of Columbia.

3. That no rebel can be permitted to come north to find a residence, or for any other purpose.

4. That civilians in the rebel service are subject to the same provisions.

5. That the national capitol cannot be made a place of residence for rebels.

6. That all who have aided the rebellion must find homes in the south, and remain there, where they can be looked after by the military authorities.

7. That it is an act of hostility to be seen in public wearing the rebel uniform.

This decision will probably be enforced against all leading Rebels, civil and military, and all others who refuse to take the oath of allegiance and conduct themselves as good citizens. Mechanics in the South, who desire it, will be allowed to come North after taking the oath of allegiance.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Mississippi Steamer Blown Up with Two Thousand Soldiers on Board.

The steamer Sultana from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st inst., arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and, after coaling, proceeded. About two o'clock A. M., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldiers' Home. Captain Mason, of the Sultana, is supposed to be lost.

At 4 A. M. to-day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. General Washburne immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigating the affair.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—Jay Cooke reported that the subscriptions to the Seven Thirty Loan on the 25th ultimo amounted to $4,023,500. The largest Eastern subscription was $200,000 from Boston, and the largest Western subscriptions were $110,000 from Chicago and $300,000 from Memphis. There were 2,814 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

THE conduct of the rebels—particularly the officers—captured and paroled by Gen. Grant, has been such as to occasion severe comment. Their manner is simply insulting, and one would think they were victors instead of captives. It is evident that their haughty spirit is yet to be broken; and we suggest that the next business is *to break it.*

☞ Telegraphic despatches were sent by the War Department to Generals Halleck, Canby, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Wright and Wilson, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman respecting a cessation of hostilities, on the ground that his agreement with Johnston could bind his own command only and no other." They were all instructed "to push onwards regardless of orders from any one except Gen. Grant," and those in a situation to act to do all in their power "to cut off Johnston's retreat."

☞ Gov. Curtin means to demand the rendition of McCausland, Gilmore and other rebel officers, concerned in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, for trial on the charge of Arson and Robbery, and it is confidently expected that President Johnson will require them to be surrendered.

☞ Information was received at Burlington, Vermont, on the morning of the 28th ult., that the rebel sympathizers in Canada are preparing for another r'd on the frontier towns of that State. The Federal and State militia authorities are on the alert and fully prepared to repel any invasion.

☞ Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, and was taken to Washington.

☞ The State of Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ The New York *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 23d says: The Sixth Corps was put on march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and to guard the communication of the army under Sherman. The Fifth Corps is now posted along the Southside Railroad, guarding that point, and the Ninth, which did that duty till lately, is now on its way to the capital, from which, report says, it will be transported to a distant point of the rebellion. The Twenty fourth Corps is on the march for Richmond, where the bulk of it now is. The Second Corps is here waiting for orders.

☞ The rebel guerillas in Alexandria and Loudon counties, Va., have been nearly all cleared out, and a considerable number of farmers, as far up as Wolf river shoals are putting in small crops this season. The rebellion, which has for the past four years pervaded this section, bids fair to speedily give place to peace.

☞ A dispatch from Baltimore says: Gen. Wallace has issued an order conforming to Attorney General Speed's opinion, forbidding all Rebel officers paroled by General Grant, whether they had homes in Maryland before the war, or not, from hereafter coming here; and also requiring that all such officers who have already come into Maryland, be immediately arrested and held for future disposal. This causes much commotion in Secession circles where these aiders and abettors of Lincoln's murder were being lionized.

☞ Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle-flags and banners, one old United States flag, found in the house of a loyal citizen, at Salisbury. The famous pen where many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few United States prisoners were found, skeletons of their former selves. Almost all of them died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred rather to die under the stars and stripes than to be left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

☞ A dispatch was received on the 25th by the War Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 9. A. M, April 21st. He says:—"I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

☞ Savannah papers to the 19th, state that intelligence received there on the 17th confirms the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus, Georgia. The Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

☞ Intelligence was received at Fortress Monroe in the morning of the 24th of the destruction by fire of the schooner Ocean Herald, loaded with forage while anchored off the mouth of the Warwick river, a little stream about eighteen miles from here, on the James river. It is presumed that the schooner was set on fire by some of the paroled prisoners of Lee's army, who have been sent from Richmond to their homes in the various counties bordering on the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers, and who are said to be prowling around in small squads, intent upon some mischief.

☞ The Chattanooga *Gazette* has rebel news from Gen. Wilson's raid up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin, and it is believed, Macon, fell into his hands. The rebel General Tyler was killed, and one hundred and forty-two men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the depot, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed at the former place. One thousand rebels were captured in Columbus, and paroled. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of sixteen and sixty. On the 19th inst. a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta road. Gen. Wilson appeared to be heading westward, probably bound to Savannah. The rebel papers give no dates.

☞ A despatch from Gen. E. B. Tyler, dated at the Relay House, Maryland, April 20th says: Sergeant Gammill, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, Captain Townsend's company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzuratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

☞ A despatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 30th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice, and he telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for farther orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

☞ A despatch from Louisville, on the 25th states that the rebel Col. Jessee, and 28 of his guerillas, were captured near Eminence, yesterday morning by Col. Buckley's men. The loss is small on either side. The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

☞ Reports prevail that a force of 6,000 to 12,000 rebels, comprising the remnants of Jeff. Thompson's and Joe. Shelby's brigades, are at Pocahontas, Ark., preparing to invade Missouri. Large numbers of people are leaving the southwest part of the State in consequence. Three regiments have been sent down the river. The reports are undoubtedly exaggerated.

☞ The number of Confederate soldiers at Mobile have been greatly overestimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending that place. Of these about 5,000 have been captured killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama river on transports and gunboats.

The War Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is said to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

AN END TO THE ARMISTICE.

Hostilities to be Commenced Yesterday if Johnston did not Surrender.—Johnston Wants Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Leaders Pardoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 26.—A steamer arrived here to day from Moorhead city bringing advices from Newbern, that Gen. Grant has effectually put an end to the armistice of Sherman.

It was reported in Newbern that Grant had given Johnston up to 6 A. M., yesterday to surrender his army—conditions unknown—but announcing that after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed.

To this Johnston is said to have replied, "if Davis and the leading general officers of the confederacy were pardoned, and permission given them to leave the country free and unmolested, he would be authorized to accept terms proposed by Lieut. Gen. Grant."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

JOHNSTON'S WHOLE ARMY SURRENDERED TO GRANT.

Terms the Same as Those of Lee's Surrender.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 3 P. M.
Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 10 A. M., April 26, just received by this Department, states that Johnston has surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to the Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Booth's Capture.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Booth Fires Upon the Soldiers.

SURRENDER OF HARROLD.

BOOTH SHOT IN THE NECK.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

To Col. S. C. Baker, Special Detective of the War Department, and his admirably trained detective force, and to the New York Cavalry, active participants in the seizures, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service.

It seems that a detachment of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, numbering about 25 men, which was despatched from this city on Monday, under direction of Col. S. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, in command of Lieut. Dougherty, accompanied by some of Col. Baker's officers, captured and killed Booth, and captured Harrold, one of his accomplices, alive.

The cavalry, after leaving here, landed at Bello Plain in the night, and immediately started out in pursuit of Booth and Harrold, having previously ascertained from a colored man that they had crossed the river into Virginia, at Swan Point, in a small canoe hired by Booth from a man for three hundred dollars.

Proceeding on towards Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Lieutenant Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed.

The cavalry then surrounded the barn, and summoned him and his accomplice to surrender. Harrold was inclined at first to accede to the request, but Booth accused him of cowardice. When they both peremptorily refused to surrender, and made preparations to defend themselves.

In order to take the conspirators alive the barn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harrold, he approached the door of the barn and signified his willingness to be taken prisoner. The door was then opened sufficiently to allow Harrold to put his arms through, that he might be handcuffed, and as an officer was about putting the irons on him Booth fired upon the party from the barn, which was returned by Sergeant Boston Corbett, of the 16th New York, the ball striking Booth in the neck, from the effects of which he died, in about 4 hours. Booth, before breathing his last, was asked if he had any thing to say, when he replied. "Tell my mother that I died for my country." Harrold and the body of Booth were brought into Bello Plain at 8 o'clock last evening and reached the navy yard here at 10 o'clock this morning, on board the steamer John Ides, Capt. Henry Wilson.

The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by falling off his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe and use crutches, which he had with him on the farm. Booth was shot about 6 o'clock in the morning and died about 10. He had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only about $175 in Treasury notes.

It appears that Booth and Harrold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and passed through Leonardstown, Md., concealing themselves in the vicinity until an opportunity was afforded them to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as above stated.

The man who hired Booth and his accomplice the boat in which he crossed the river was captured, but we understand afterwards made his escape. Harrold has been lodged in a secure place.

Booth and Harrold were dressed in Confederate grey uniforms; the stuff is new. Harrold was otherwise not disguised much. Booth's moustache had been cut off apparently by scissors, and his beard allowed to grow, changing his appearance considerably. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he generally wore it.

Bowling Green, near which place Booth was killed, is a post village, the capital of Caroline county, Va., on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 45 miles north of the former, and is situated in a fertile and healthy region.

Official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—9:30 A. M.
Major General Dix:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the Swamp, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

What Led to the Capture of Booth.

MORE INCIDENTS.

Washington, April 27.—The fourth edition of the *Star* has the following further details in relation to the capture of Harold and killing of Booth:

The detachment of the 18th New York Cavalry, under Lieut. Doherty, numbering 28 men, and accompanied by two of Col. Baker's detective force, which went down to the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal, on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had crossed the Rappahannock a short time previous, going in the direction of Bowling Green, and added that the captain could probably be found at that place, as he was courting a lady there. Pushing on to Bowling Green, the captain was found at a hotel, and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harold were at the house of John and Wm. Garrett, three miles back towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry. In the meantime, it appears that Booth and Harold had applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House, but the latter, fearing the horses would not be returned, refused them, notwithstanding the large sums offered.

The recriminations of Booth and Harold, each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had also aroused the suspicions of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harold to leave, lest they (Garretts) should get into trouble with our cavalry. This Booth refused to do without a horse, and the two men retired to the barn, which, after they had entered, one of the Garretts locked, remaining on guard himself in a neighboring corn crib, as he alleges, to prevent his horses from being taken and ridden off in the night by Booth and Harold.

Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green, about 3 a. m., on Wednesday, the Garretts came out of the corn crib to meet them, and in answer to their inquiries directed them to the barn. Booth was at once summoned to surrender, but refused. Harold expressed a willingness to give himself up, was overruled by Booth for some time, finally, however, surrendering, leaving Booth in the barn. The latter, assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer, and proposed to him that the men should be drawn up at fifty yards distance, when he would come out and fight them. After the barn had been burning three quarters of an hour, and the roof was about to fall in, Booth, who had been standing with a revolver in one hand and a carbine resting on the floor, made a demonstration as if to break through the guard and escape. To prevent this Sergeant Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth in the shoulder, so as to cripple him, the ball, however, striking a little too high, entering the neck, resulting as before stated.

Booth had in his possession the short, heavy, bowie knife with which he struck Major Rathbone, a Spencer carbine, a seven shooter of the Massachusetts manufacture, three revolvers and a pocket pistol. He wore, in addition to his suit of gray, an ordinary cloth cap, a heavy high topped cavalry boot on his right leg, with the top turned down, and a Government shoe on his left foot.

No clue could be obtained to the other two men, so taking the two Garretts into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the captain.

Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 71st New York Militia. To-day he has been greatly lionized, and on the street was repeatedly surrounded by citizens, who occasionally manifested their appreciation by loud cheers.

The two Garretts are dressed in rebel gray, having belonged to Lee's army, and have just returned home on parole. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harold, and manifest great uneasiness concerning their connection with the affair.

Booth and Harold made a narrow escape from being captured on this side of the Potomac. Marshal Murray and a posse of New York detectives tracked them to within a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country, and without a guide, during the night took the wrong road, and before he could regain the trail, Booth and Harold succeeded in crossing the river to the Virginia shore.

The report that Booth attempted to shoot himself while in the barn is incorrect. He, however, in his parley with his besiegers indicated that he could not be taken alive.

He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him, until the roof began to fall in, when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his way out. It was this movement on his part that seems to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harold before leaving the barn, laid down his pistol, which was picked up by Booth, who had it in his hand at the time he was shot.

The pistol used by Corbett was the regular large sized cavalry pistol. He was offered $1,000 this morning for the weapon, with its five unshot loads.

It now appears that Booth and Harold had on clothing which was originally of some other color than Confederate gray, but, faded and dusty, it presented that appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Application will be made on Monday, May 5th, for a tavern license, by Washington Long, McConnellstown, and by Simon Colin, Coffee Run, for a retailer's license.
Also, Thomas H. Fagan, Coalmont.
ap12,1865 W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Thomas Ewing, dec'd.]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of West township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN FOSTER,
may3-6t* Administrator.

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN the Post office at Coffee Run, for month ending April 30, 1865:

Auman, Adam	Householder, Jennie Miss
Baker, Jennie Miss	Kurtz, A. C.
Clark, Maggie H. Mrs.	Lowry, William
Detwiler, Jane Miss	Lytle, Annie E. Mrs. 2
Fisher, Jackson	Lytle, J. W.
Fisher, Casper	Pincher, William
Houpt, Rosamah	Quarry, D.
Hall, Thomas L.	Shoup, Martha Mrs.
Hall, Susana Miss	Scholl, Washington
Harnish, Martha Miss	Showalter, P.
	Zimmerman, Henry

Coffee Run, May 2, 1865. S. COHN, P. M.

THE REBELLION
AND
HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.

GEORGE SHAEFFER,
Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children
The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.
☞ New work and repairing done to order.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of James Clarke, dec'd.
The undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale on the premises, in the borough of Birmingham,
On Friday, May 19, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., a LOT OF GROUND in said borough, fronting one hundred feet on Market street, and extending back along Tyrone street one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, and bounded on the north by lot of John Owens, Esq., having thereon erected a two story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story frame house attached, comprising ten comfortable rooms, two basement kitchens and three cellars, store room, and also two ware rooms, together with wood, wash, smoke and ice houses, and small bank barn; with carriage room and granary; also, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines and shrubbery.
ALSO,
On Wednesday, May 17, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the premises, in the borough of Cassville, a lot of ground fronting about forty feet on the west side of Main street, and extending back in depth one hundred and sixty five feet to a back street, bounded on the north and south by lots of A. W. Evans; having thereon a two story frame dwelling house, back kitchen and brick shop.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchasers.
JOHN R. THOMPSON,
may3. Adm'r of Jas. Clarke, dec'd.

LLOYD & HENRY
JUST RECEIVING
THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
Ever brought to this county,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ap26-3w

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF OIL COMPANY.
In pursuance of the 3d section of the Act of 18th of January, 1863, the undersigned hereby give notice to the other shareholders in the Porter Island Oil lands, situated in the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, that a meeting of the said shareholders will be held in the borough of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 18th of May, 1865, for the purpose of organizing an Oil company under the provision of said act, and to appoint a suitable person to superintend the business of the company in developing their lands.
W. H. WOODS,
P. M. BARE,
JOHN BARR,
D. W. WOODS.
Hunt. April 26, '65-*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Mahlon Spanogle, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
WM. B. ADDLEMAN,
ap19,1865-6t* Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Will be offered at sale at public outcry on the premises in the township of WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon county,
On Wednesday, the 10th of May next,
The following described Tract of Land, late the property of Samuel Beck, dec'd., to wit:
One hundred acres of good limestone land, adjoining lands of David Beck, John Beck's heirs and others, seventy acres thereof being cleared and under fence, the balance being timber land; a growing orchard and several never-failing springs being on said land, affording fine building sites.
Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.
TERMS.—One-third in hand upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.
BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
ap19,1865. Trustee.

HASHEESH CANDY.
The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.
TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.
It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed. Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.
We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if persevered in, other remedies seldom being required:
It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.
☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 15 cents.
Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Office 36 Beekman street, New York.
For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.
ap19-7t*

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 3, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—The photograph building is now on its foundation, next to the *Globe* office, and will be ready for occupancy this week.

—The two milk wagons that ply through town every morning, we are inclined to believe are doing a thriving business.

—The ice cream dealers of this place have commenced vending the luxury of luxuries for the season.—How could we do without it!

—The canal is not yet opened for navigation, as workmen are repairing the damages done to it by the March flood.

—Mr. Wm. McNulty, the present proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in this place, is prepared to accommodate in good style his guests and visitors.

—Fishing excursions are again rampant, and large quantities of the finny tribe are borne on strings from their watery habitation. If the fishes were not so *large* we would endeavor to get a *bite*.

—A lot of ground in the borough of Birmingham will be exposed to public sale on the premises in said borough, on Friday, May 19th, next. For particulars see advertisement in to-day's columns.

—Capt. Lloyd states that the furloughs of all men who paid commutation under the law of February 24th, 1865, and have been drafted on call of December 19, 1864, are hereby extended until further orders.

—It will please the lovers of sport to know that circuses are again traveling the country, and are fast wending their way to this locality. Let them come, as one thing is certain, they will be well patronized.

—Henry Warefield, of the 1st Pa. Cavalry Regiment, received a furlough for gallant conduct in capturing a rebel stand of colors. The brave youth was in town last week, and received the congratulations of his friends.

—The entertainment given on Tuesday evening last by the Peak Family of Bell Ringers was considered good. The bell music was excellent, and the expertness of the six performers in using the bells was wonderful.

—We read of cases where the emblems of mourning were stolen from a number of houses. This is a crime the meanest of the meanest, and those who steal such articles are rebels at heart, or else have no conscience.

—The face of Nature now looks its prettiest. Blossoms, flowers and sweet-smelling shrubbery, are as lovely as ever, and the lively green donned by trees and fields gives its shade of beauty to the landscape view.

—B. F. McNeil has disposed of the Bedford *Inquirer* office to Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz. The first named of the new firm was formerly editor of the paper. Mr. McNeil goes to a broader field to exercise his talents; our best wishes go with him.

—The author of the favorite poem of Mr. Lincoln, which we publish on the outside, we have since learned was William Knox, who was born in humble life in Roxburyshire in 1789, and died in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1825.—We commend the perusal of the poem.

—The Lincoln Rolling Mill, in Hollidaysburg, was burned to the ground on last Monday afternoon a week.—The mill was valued at $125,000; it was insured $40,000. No estimate has been made of the loss, but it is said it will be double the amount of the insurance.

—The photographs, small and large, of Abraham Lincoln are circulating extensively. We admire the tribute of respect for the honored dead, but we think the rule that all good money is counterfeited can be made applicable in this instance, as there are innumerable false repesentations of that good man.

—The news of the capture and killing of the assassin Booth was received in this place with no great manifestation of delight—many, indeed, being sorry the villain died such an easy, we may say honorable, death. His deeds of treason are over, and he will only be remembered as the man who endeavored to owe his greatness to his country's ruin.

—Our young soldier friend, Robert Westbrook, who was wounded in an engagement of the Army of the Potomac, and who has been stationed in a Philadelphia Hospital for several months in consequence thereof, has returned home with an honorable discharge. We expect to see many more of our wounded veterans shortly returning to their homes—the war being over.

Tribute of Respect.

The Standing Stone Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of this place, unanimously passed the following resolutions at their regular meeting on Saturday evening last:

Whereas, On the morning of the 15th April, the general joy of the Nation over the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Rebel to the Union army under General Grant, was turned into mourning over the news conveyed by telegraph that on the previous night Abraham Lincoln, our honored Chief Magistrate had been assassinated in the National Capital; Therefore

Resolved, That with feelings of the most profound grief we have heard in this the hour of the Nation's triumph, of the death of him who, while in the highest station our people can confer, labored assiduously for the cause of truth, mercy, freedom and Union; and in whom the people could confide—he having been the promoter of their every interest, and the guardian of his country's principles.

Resolved, That while to short-sighted human comprehension the late event seems dark and mysterious, yet we bow to the hand of an overruling Providence, convinced that he, without whose permission a sparrow cannot fall to the ground, will in His own good time, overrule this, as well as all the other scenes through which our country has, of late years, passed, for his own glory and the good of the human family.

Resolved, That the bereaved widow and children of the deceased have our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; for while they weep over the loss of the dearest and nearest relative, the nation also mourns the loss of one who has led and protected it, like Washington, through all its storms and perils.

Resolved, That measures should be adopted by our authorities to prevent a repetition of the deed of horror that deprived us of our Chief Magistrate, and thereby secure the life of our present Executive, who has our confidence and support in sustaining him in the dangers and trials of his exalted position, and that our earnest prayer will be for his preservation.

That New Firm.

The young firm alluded to in our last issue have proved themselves sensible as well as enterprising by securing to themselves the advantages of advertising. We direct the attention of our readers, in town and abroad, to the advertisement in to-day's column of Messrs. Simpson, Armitage & Co., dealers in Books, Stationery, Wall-Paper, Window Shades, etc., etc. The public can be accommodated with articles in their line by calling at the old Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon.

—Moving buildings must be *pleasant*, as the fellow remarked, when he saw a house drawn by panting horses at the imminent destruction of the building, and damages to borough property inflicted on the road. Patience and perseverance are virtues that must be abundantly exercised on such occasions.

—Some of the town boys gave another public exhibition on Tuesday evening last of the effects of their *good* breeding by climbing to the windows of the Court House, and interrupting the entertainment of the Swiss Bell Rangers. Keep on, boys, and the consequence will be that you will prevent the opening of the Court House for any amusement.

A New Stock.

Mr. George Shaffer, opposite the Globe office, has just received a fine stock of Boots and Shoes, which he offers to the public at reasonable prices. Give him a call.

Wall Paper—New Styles.

A large stock of new styles will arrive at Lewis' Book Store by Friday or Saturday. The styles are very handsome and cheap, from 13 to 35 cents a bolt as to quality.

Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords.

A handsome assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Gilt Oil Window Shades.

A fine assortment just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Wm. Colon's old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Feb. 20, '65–3m.

☞ Two bad cases of Piles cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Mr. Glass of Jamesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.)—Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, April 20, 1865, of consumption, ELEANOR MATILDA, only daughter of Horace W. and Rebecca M. Smith, in the 16th year of her age.

"ELLIE," as she was fondly called, was a cheerful, innocent, and affectionate girl, and her interesting conversation and amiable deportment endeared to her many warm friends. She is missed at home, where she loved and was loved by, her parents; and we mourn and sympathize with them, knowing the loss they must experience in her, their only daughter.

At the residence of his brother, Rev. James Clarke, of this place, on the 27th of April, FLAVEL R. CLARKE, aged 22 years, 1 month and 27 days.

As he lived, so he died, with an unwavering faith in Christ, hence, peacefully. Aye, yes,—

"By the bright waters now thy lot is cast;
Joy for thee, happy friend! thy bark hath passed
The rough sea's foam!
Now the long yearnings of thy soul are stilled.
Home! Home! thy peace is won, thy heart is filled,
Thou art gone home!"

Sermon of A. R. Miller,

Chaplain 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

We have received the following copy of a sermon preached Wednesday, 19th ult., by Rev. A. R. Miller, 202d P. V. to a body of troops stationed at Fairfax Station, Va. We take pleasure in inserting the same, not only for the gratification of the wish of the members of the Regiment, but also for the interest and edification of our readers in general:

FELLOW SOLDIERS.—This is a lovely day. The air is filled with the perfume and harmonies of opening Spring. But it is a day rendered sadly solemn by the funeral obsequies of the nation's Saviour. Our tongues are mute and our hearts stricken with sorrow. But in the midst of the solemn silence which now reigns, inspiration breaks the spell and calls our minds from earth to God.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

Our theme accepts God as a nation's Supreme Ruler, and guarantees blessings in proportion to her recognition of his rightful sovereignty. It seems to be consistent with the order of Divine Providence to try, in the furnace of affliction, the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.—"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." The dangers and difficulties of the wilderness were necessary to qualify ancient Israel for the promised land. After a sojourn of nearly half a century, and Canaan's green shores just looming up before their enrapt vision, it is not to be wondered that the tribes mourned, as it were in sack cloth, the loss of their chosen deliverer, by whose wisdom and counsel they had been so long directed and encouraged. But in the divine appointment of his successor they learned that their existence did not depend upon the life of Moses.

In the temper and conduct of the afflicted Psalmist, we are taught resignation and hope in the hour of trial—"Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles."

As a nation, we have spent forty years in the wilderness. State sovereignty, inequality of human right, and the animus of slavery, have been, like fiery serpents, infusing their venom into our national veins. At last, God raised up a leader to conduct us to the inheritance of our fathers. The Red Sea has been passed. We are just merging from the fiery ordeal of the final struggle; and to-day, while I speak, cannon with doleful sound, is tolling the funeral knell of our gallant Chieftain. The awful tragedy of Friday night which shocked the civilized world and made the nations stand aghast, has passed into history, and will be as immortal as historic memory. The telegram of Saturday morning, which flashed the news across the wires of the nation, carried sadness and sorrow to the nation's heart. President Lincoln now sleeps in death! The nation mourns! Never before had the civilized world been called to witness a tragedy so inhuman in design, so awful in consequences, as the cowardly assassination of our Chief Magistrate. His heroic patriotism, honesty of intention, decision of purpose, purity of character, and affableness of manner, have endeared him to our hearts. Other Presidents have been honored and revered by a grateful people; but none has been *so loved* before. Mr. Lincoln was the nation's idol. We would not presume to say that he was perfect—free from error. Were he living, he would not wish us to say this; and we shall not take advantage of him now since he is dead. But it is due the great man to add that seldom, if ever, has the nation been called to spread "the laurel and the cypress" on the grave of one in whom were so mysteriously blended, in grand proportions, the elements of a hero, a sage, a statesman, and a Christian. All the moral and political elements which make a nation noble and great, seem, for the first time in the history of the world to have been combined in one man.

This is not the time to attempt a eulogy, in detail, on his political character. It requires an other age to do justice to such a theme. When this generation shall have accomplished its sublime mission, and the immortal principles which underlie Constitutional liberty shall have conducted the moral world to a grand triumph, then, and not till then, can there be placed a fair estimate upon the political character of the Great Emancipator.

Never, since our national existence, has the hand of affliction fallen so heavily upon us. Never before have we sustained such an irreparable loss. It is the mark of a great heart and a master mind to found a Republic; but it is the mark of a greater heart and a diviner mind to save a nation. I trust I shall not incur the charge of irreverence in the use of a contrast, by way of illustration. Moses was divinely commissioned to give to man a system of Moral Law; but in after ages it required the life and death of the son of God, to re-establish and consummate the immortal truths which that system embodied—the former died a natural death; the latter a glorious martyr at the hands of his enemies. George Washington founded the American nation; Abraham Lincoln saved it.

In the death of Mr. Lincoln, the magnitude of our calamity is augmented, and the depth of our sorrow intensified by the manner and circumstances in which it occurred. He had just led the Union to successful triumph in subduing the mightiest rebellion known to earth or time, and was presenting to the people, in the morning light of redeemed freedom, "the promised land;" while out of his noble and majestic heart issued to a conquered foe streams of mercy and forgiveness. At a time when the dismembered fragments of the rebel states are to be gathered up, and their discordant elements to be harmonized, how could we spare the counsels and statesmanship of him who seemed of all men most fitted for the Herculean task! Had his been a natural death, the pall would not have struck with half its weight. But when least expected, in the hour of national jubilee over the proudest Union victories, and in the midst of an evening entertainment, seeking a little rest from the pressure of public care and toil, he fell by the hand of a cowardly assassin. As a national calamity it justifies a nation's sorrow; viewed as an act of Providence, it calls for humiliation and prayer. Let the prayer of the Psalmist be the inspiration of the American heart—"O Lord, in wrath remember mercy." In this dark hour let our stricken hearts take comfort in the divine assurance that, "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

Some of the seeming indications of Providence, in our national bereavement, might here be mentioned.

1. The heresy of rebellion.

After four years of death and disaster—"a land rent with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood"—the climax of this wicked rebellion is the assassination of the nation's honored and revered President, the best and truest friend of the misguided miscreants of the South, and the hero of truth and humanity.

2. Vindication of Justice.

Prior to the execution of this conspiracy which had been conceived in the heat, and, doubtless, planned in the council of rebel chieftains, the nation seemed almost unanimous, among whom our beloved President, in the fullness of his noble heart, led the van, in administering mercy and proclaiming pardon to the authors of this unholy rebellion. But how changed!—What means the intuitive revolution in public sentiment? To-day, thro' Church and State a voice, like an inspiration from Heaven, is calling loudly for *justice* to be meted out to the authors of treason—not in anger and for revenge, but in holy vindication of Liberty and Law. Nor does this seem to be at all inconsistent with the economy of Divine grace, under which all sin must be pardoned or punished.—National sin is punishable in this life. The leaders of the so-called Southern Confederacy are representative characters, and are justly responsible to our Government for the conduct of their people. Instead of penitence, they have given a public demonstration of a latent and bitter revenge.—"Without repentance there is no remission," is as true in a civil, as in a moral sense.

3. The existence of a nation does not depend upon the life of an individual.

Our Chief Magistrate sleeps in death; but the nation still lives. It has just had a new consecration to Liberty and God. The spirit that loved so much to worship at Truth's hallowed shrine "has gone out to walk with the Immortal's; but Truth still remains.—"The eternal years of God are hers." The hero of Liberty has fallen; but Liberty is not dead. Its sublime destiny only seems nearer completion; and to-day its goddess looks back with weeping eyes upon the blessed martyr all covered with hallowed blood, and, bathing his pallid brow with tears of grateful affection, hastens away to set her house in order for the celebration of the world's millennium.

4. God reigns.

Above and beyond all sovereigns, God is supreme. By all nations must His sovereignty be recognized, His name glorified. It is his prerogative to bring good out of evil and light out of darkness. In God is our trust. Under Him, principle and right will prevail. Upon this fundamental truth rested the hopes, and from it were drawn all the inspirations of our lamented Chief Magistrate. O! what a sublime example did he give to us and to all nations, when he stood upon the steps of the Federal Capitol, looking the world in the face, acknowledging our sins and the righteousness of God's judgments! Let us emulate his example; and pray that his mantle may fall upon his successor. Then may it be said of us, as it was said of ancient Israel—"Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance."

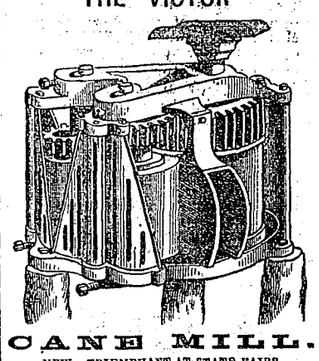
NOTICE.

I have a small MULE for sale, 4 years old; suitable for mines.

I will like to have a BLACKSMITH. Single man preferred. Apply to P. P. DRIVERS,
ap19–3t Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon co.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars; &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
ap12, 1865–3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
Executors.
April 5, '65. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them *duly authenticated*.
JAMES OLIVER,
Executor.
April 5, '65. 6t.

COACH SHOP,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bear, where he is prepared to do all kind of

LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times. DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 29, 1865–3m*

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annualy by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50	*note.*
Two cents	"	$100	"
Ten	"	$500	"
20	"	$1000	"
$1	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.
ap3,1865–3m

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,
Stock Broker.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Office—511 Market street, Philad'a
ap19–2m*

BRIDGE TO REPAIR.

The Commissioners, of Huntingdon county will receive proposals, at their office, for the repairing of the bridge across the Juniata river at Drake's Ferry, on Friday, the 5th day of May next. Persons making proposals are requested to go and examine the bridge, and state in their proposals how much per perch they ask for doing the work, they finding all the materials.
M. F. CAMPBELL,
JNO. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Commissioners.
ap19

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

WANTED—TWENTY CANAL BOATS, To carry coal from Hollidaysburg to Baltimore. Steady employment given. Apply to O. M. IRVINE
mh29 Altoona, Pa.

☞ Harrisburg Telegraph, and Union, Lewistown Gazette, and Democrat, publish five times and send bills to advertiser.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.
The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
March 3, '65.–3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
mh29.1865–2m*

ESTABLISHED 1836.
POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON
HARRISBURG.
The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.
He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.
No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.
March 15, 1865.

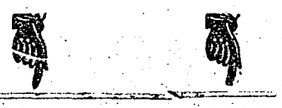
BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like *others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'*
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to *mention*.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick *reaction*.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.
RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.
☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.
March 1, 1865–3m.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH, FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

FOR RENT—*THE COALMONT HOUSE*—A large and convenient Hotel, situated in the borough of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.
For particulars apply to the undersigned at Coalmont.
C. W. CHAPMAN,
mh28,1865–4 t. Supt. Broad Top Coal and Iron Co.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22–3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

STEPHEN COX. ALFRED SNYDER.
STEPHEN COX & CO.,
—*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*—
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Beans
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 236 North Wharves, Philada.

Would refer with permission to
William Neal, Philadelphia. | Sharpless & Sitzer, Philada.
Isaac Yeans & Co., " | George Quimby, New York.
Drexel & Co., Bankers " | Ward & Bros, Rochester, N. Y.
Budd & Comly, " | Dare, Sproston & Co., Balt.
George Keck, " | J. Russell, Bank Penn'a.
mh29,1865–4t*

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.
april19,1864–tf.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.
HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865–tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y.
J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65–6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
The oldest Company in the U. S.
ASSETS, $1,715,000.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y.
The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.
G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 22, 65–3m. Huntingdon.

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.
POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags—delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.
Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865–4mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.
TO THE PEOPLE.
NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled
A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,
On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.
This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
feb8–3m

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now opened their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE.
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65–3m.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Nov. 23, '64.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of Wai Events
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Job Printing done at this office.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
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☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
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[See School Books in another column.]

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15. $18, and $20 per hundred, *according to size, &c. Standard Pear* 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 40 to 75 cents each, and $50 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shado and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 8, '65-1y.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

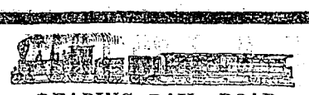
Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia

H. ROMAN.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

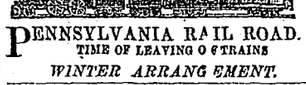
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 60 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O F TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. MAIL & EXPRESS	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	WESTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. HARRIS'G ACCOM
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 53	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A.M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 08	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 26	Fisher's Summit	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 01	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 55
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		[Broad Top City,]		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65-tf. Huntingdon.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 16, 1864-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture.

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the *United States.*
Child's " "
Geodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, *free of charge.*

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

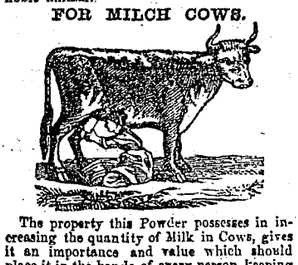
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Hoaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

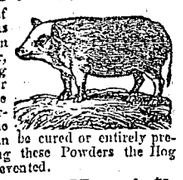
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream *twenty* per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Carrys and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 550 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch *Airs*, 200 *Irish Airs*, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC
FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digest and record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

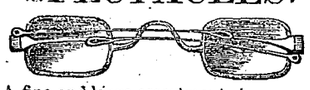
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wei